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widespread damage and destroying the poblacion stone church. In 1877 Lucas Ege was re-elected capitan.[84] It is obvious that the Eges were a prominent family in the poblacion. Lucas or Francisco Ege were capitans for ten out of a seventeen-year period. In 1877 Lucas Ege began the reconstruction of the stone church. This church was damaged by an earthquake in 1897 and largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1925.

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In 1879 Telesforo Tayko was elected capitan; his political career culminated in his election as a congressman to the national government in Manila during the American period.[85] This is the first mention of the Tayko family which has been active until this day in community affairs, often dominating the political life of the locality.

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In 1887, when Telesforo Tayko was re-elected capitan, a Spanish commissioner, Manuel Bugarin, arrived in Siaton. This year is called pongkol (cut) by Cadiane because of the graft of Bugarin in collecting the taxes.

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[84] With the end of Lucas Ege's term as capitan, he was followed by Antonio Gabriel, nicknamed "Kibotkibot" (probably the same person as Gabriel Kibotkibot, 1861-62); Francisco Ege, who served two consecutive terms (1863-66); Angel Cajonera, nicknamed "Andres" (1867-68); Damasao Ragudo (1869-70); Mariano Calabay, nicknamed "Baho" (1871-72); Francisco Ege, his third term (1873-74); Rosindo Kinamot, nicknamed "Balangka," re-elected (1875-76); and Lucas Ege, second term (1877-78).

[85] After Tayko's election as capitan in 1879 he was followed in office by Andres Ege (1881-82); Damasao Ragudo (1883-84); Angel Cajonera (1885-86); and Telesforo Tayko was re-elected in 1887. In 1889-90 Lucas Ege became capitan for the third time.

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The main purpose of Bugarin's assignment to Siaton was to collect taxes that had not been paid since 1884, the year the cédula personal was established. Gadiane writes:

> When the cabezas turned over the taxes collected, if they could not give (each of them) more than five pesos a day the amount which they turned in under five pesos was not recorded as taxes but went to the pockets of Bugarin who said: "This amount will 'go to the sea'" which meant he would keep the money and it was lost. He also received money without issuing receipts.

If the cabezas of Siaton did not turn in taxes required by their padron, they were imprisoned and their property confiscated. Plehn states: "This drastic measure was often enforced with utmost severity."[86]

Gadiane gives a vivid picture of what happened to some cabezas whose taxes were short.

> There were many cabezas in those days who turned over 50 or 70 pesos and all this money "went to the sea" which was another way of saying it was pocketed by Bugarin. The cabezas, and those who were not cabezas, were very much worried in those days because at the time even their own money 'fell into the sea.' They waited for punishment if they were unable to collect the taxes required.

There seems to have been an esprit de corps among the cabezas, the more affluent Filipinos and the capitans at this time. A meeting was held during Bugarin's time to assist the imprisoned cabezas. Many men, including Lucas Ege, gave animals to raise funds to cover the unpaid taxes of these cabezas. Damaseo Magudo (re-elected capitan in 1890) and Angel Cajonera gave more carabaos than anyone

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[86] Plehn, op. cit., p. 688.

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ause because they had been capitans during the period taxes were not collected.

The carabaos, cattle, and horses collected by this group were driven to Dumaguete to be sold. Bugarin said he would manage their sale.

> It is really very pitiful because the result was that not even one-half of one centavo was recorded in the book of tax collections. This is a very long story and it makes one very angry and sorrowful to remember the many hardships which occurred during the visit of Bugarin.

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The cabezas who were unable to pay the required taxes were jailed in the tribunal, now called the municipio, where the local officials had their offices. "At eight in the morning the cabezas were dried under the heat of the sun like a line of fish for their elbows were tied together almost until noon."[87] They were required to pull the grass and weeds in the poblacion roads. Their carabaos, cattle, horses and fields were confiscated to pay delinquent taxes. Gadiane reminisces: "It is really a very pitiful remembrance of the race. It is really very painful to recall."

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Many of the Filipinos of Siaton remember the Spaniards who lived in their midst, including the priests, as cruel and arrogant persons. When a Filipino met a Spaniard he had to remove his hat, hold it behind his head, and bow or make a sign of respect. If this were not done, the

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[87] "Prisoners in charge of the Guardia Civil were always tied elbow to elbow." Worcester, op. cit., p. 309.

votes and Gadiane 98 votes. In 1911 Felipe Tayko was elected the fourth governor of Negros Oriental. 175*

Political differences between the supporters of Gadiane and the Taykos were temporarily resolved in 1914. The Taykos joined the Nacionalista party in order to defeat the candidates of the opposition party in Siaton. In this election Santiago Tayko was elected presidente of the municipality; the office's salary was thirty-three dollars a month. 662 175*

In 1916 Felipe Tayko reached the peak of his political career when he was elected congressman from the first district of Negros. He bolted the Nacionalista party to join the Liberal party allegedly because he was promised by Liberal party leaders their nomination for representative. Gadiane writes about schism with bitterness:

> Because I was the head of the Nacionalista party I told our members that though our happiness that the two parties were united was short-lived, we will just forget Tayko's withdrawal because there are people today who do not care if their honor is marred as long as their stomachs are full. Oh, what a situation! But gone forever are the days of the Prophets who guided men so they would not make mistakes.

The same year that Tayko was elected representative Siaton was classified as a third class municipality, based on its income. Thirty-five years later Siaton was still a third class municipality. 175*

The first concrete school building in Siaton was built in 1918. Behind its erection lies the 175* 653 661.

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smouldering feud between the Tayko and Gadiane groups. Presidente Santiago Tayko was given permission to be absent from his position for four months in order to attend to personal business. During this period the municipal council, under the probing eye of Councilor Gadiane, discovered that $5,000 had been set aside in the municipal treasury for the construction of the school. The municipio had burned and Felipe's father's house had been rented for eighty-five dollars a month to furnish space for the presidente, justice of the peace, treasurer, chief of police, classrooms, and the jail. The funds set aside for the school building had been used to pay the rent; the original amount set aside for the school building had dwindled to less than $2,000.

The municipal council passed a resolution requesting Congressman Tayko to obtain funds from the national government to build a new school. Gadiane later received a letter from Tayko, stating he had received the resolution and requesting Gadiane to stop making trouble. Several months after this incident Tayko returned to Siaton for the municipal elections. His nephew, Fidel Tayko, was a candidate for presidente of the municipality. Just before the election lumber arrived in the poblacion for the new school. Fidel won the election.

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On the fifth day of the fifth month at five o'clock in the evening, 1925, a severe earthquake shook Siaton. The Flores de Mayo procession was just leaving the church when a series of violent shocks occurred. Thick smoke

of the protection afforded by an extension of land east of Malabuhan. Fish corrals can be built earlier here than in the other zones. The second class zone extends from Barrio Sumalaring to Salag Point; the third class zone continues from Salag Point to Siaton-Sta. Catalina municipality boundaries. 228 423

In 1951 public auctions were held for the first time for bonsod sites in these three zones. However, the auction was due less to raise funds than to political maneuvering among municipal officials. The auction was held in order to permit one person to obtain the most desirable sites, previously held by an individual then out of favor with local politicians. No auctions were held in 1952 or 1953. 228 423 437 661 427

When no auctions are held, an operator in a first class bonsod zone pays Siaton municipal government $50 annually; second class bonsod zone, $35; third class bonsod zone, $23. An additional license is necessary according to the depths in which the bonsod is constructed; Table XXXI[1] lists these fees. 228 427 423

1 [See p. 579, cat. 228 or 116 -- Analyst]